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Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN WARD FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1947.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1798. [VOLUME XIV.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Eight dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in advance.*

For Sale,

THE SHIP

BOSTON PACKET,

HULINGS COWPERTHWAIT, Master,

BURTHEN about 2,500 barrels, a good strong Ship—has excellent accommodations for passengers, may be sent to sea with small expence. She is laying at Mifflin's wharf. For further particular enquire of

Isaac Harvey, jun, or
Smith & Ridgway.

november 16 §12t

☞ Said ship, if not sold on, or before the 5th of December, inst. will on that day, in the evening, be offered for sale by public auction, at the merchants's coffee house.

Smith & Ridgway,
Isaac Harvey, jun.

dec. 3.

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP

PERSEVERANCE,

James Williamson, master.

Just arrived from St Domingo, built in Philadelphia, of live Oak and Cedar, copper sheathed in London, burthen 320 tons mounting 16 guns and may be prepared for sea in a few days,

With her Cargo,

Now on Board,

CONSISTING OF

151 Hogsheads and 50 barrels Sugar
260,000 Weight of prime Coffee in hhds. bbls and bags &
31 Puncheons of Jamaica Rum.

ALSO,

THE BRIG

JACK,

R. WILLIAMSON, *Master.*

FROM St. Domingo, with her cargo, consisting of

43 hogsheads of Sugar,
And 40,000 weight of prime Coffee.

LIKEWISE,

THE BRIG

AMIABLE MATILDA,

MOUNTING 12 Guns, burthen two thousand two hundred barrels of Flour, and in compleat order.—Apply to

Thomas & John Ketland.

november 13 §

For Sale.

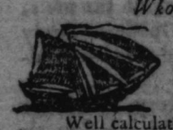
THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

Who has For Sale,



TWO

Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Cedar frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, Wm. B. Goldthwait, Goldthwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

august 3 §

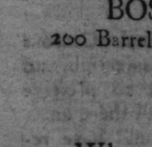
BOSTON BEEF,

200 Barrels in Shipping Order.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN SKYRIN,
No. 96, North Front-street.

Who wants to Charter,



A GOOD STOUT VESSEL,

Of about 300 Tons burthen.

HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

40 Pipes of Madeira Wine, 3 years old.

nov 21 m4t

FOR WILMINGTON,

NORTH-CAROLINA,

THE SHIP

COMMERCE,

Captain WOOD,

WILL take in freight on very moderate terms, and sail about the 25th instant. Apply to the Captain on board at Latimer's wharf, or

Willings & Francis,
Penn Street.

november 16 §

FOR SAVANNAH,

The fast sailing and well accommodated SHIP

SWIFT-PACKET,

PATRICK GIBBEN, master.

A constant trader, will sail in a few days.—For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or

N. & J. FRAZIER,
No. 95, South Front-street.

dec 4 d1w

MAYOR'S OFFICE

REMOVED to 157 South Second-street.

§2w

FOR SALE,

The fast sailing Schooner

THREE SISTERS,

is now ready to take a cargo on board, supposed will carry 600 or 650 barrels.

ALSO, A SMALL INVOICE

JAVA COFFEE,

Subject to drawback,

Enquire of

JEHU HOLLINGSWORTH & Co.
No. 47, Penn Street

december 11 dtf

For New York & Boston.

The new and fast sailing SLOOP

PRESIDENT-PACKET,

JAMES BRACKETT, master.

WILL sail with all convenient speed—For freight or passage apply to the master on board, lying at Chesnut-street Wharf.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

On board said Sloop,

30 bbls. of cod-oil. finest quality
20 do. of herring and shad
Few half do. mackrael
A small quantity of smoaked herring
60 bbls. of winter pears
5000 bunches of onions
4000 lbs. of excellent cheese,

Philadelphia, dec. 12. ¶eod3t

SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store,

No. 129, SOUTH FRONT STREET,

Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters.—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

november 19 §

For SALE or CHARTER,

THE SHIP

MOLLY,

Burthen 4200 barrels of Flour, Philadelphia built, well found and fitted, and may be ready to receive a cargo in a few days—she is pierced 18 guns, and mounts 12 new six pounders, with small arms in proportion.

THE SHIP

DIANA,

Burthen 2,100 barrels of Flour, Philadelphia built of live oak and cedar, is pierced for fourteen guns, and mounts ten new four pounders, with small arms in proportion.

THE BRIG

AMAZON,

Burthen 1.300 barrels of Flour, New-England built, has lately been completely fitted, and may be ready for sea in a few days.

For terms apply to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

Who have for Sale

on board sundry vessels at MARCUS-HOOK,

12,000 bushels of Liverpool fine salt
1,100 bushels of coals
286 crates of queens ware assorted
7 tierces of bottled porter
10 barrels of coleothard paint
4 do. of purple brown do.
a quantity of yellow ocre in casks
6 barrels powdered Venetian red paint
6 barrels mineral black do.
15 barrels Spanish brown do.
35 boxes of pipes
91 boxes white } HAVANA SUGARS
89 do. brown }
3,500lbs. prime cochineal
3 barrels New Orleans indigo
4 puncheons Jamaica spirits
20 bales of sail canvass
379 sheets of copper, assorted from 48 by 24 to 60 by 48 inches
Two tubs raised still bottoms assorted
36 six pound guns 4½ feet, 8½cwt each
14 do. 4 feet, 1cwt and 4lbs each
50 barrels of gun powder
6 cases Manchester cotton checks
3 trunks muslins and shawls
14 cases muslinets, dimities and ginghams
28 chests coloured nankeens, muslinets, &c.
12 trunks printed calicoes
6 bales of white and coloured cassimeres
1 bale of course woollens
English nails assorted.

October 27. fri.&sat. tf.

AUGUSTUS FRICKE,

Woollen Draper & Men's Mercer

No. 7, South Third street,

HAS RECEIVED,

per the last arrival from Europe, a large assortment of the fashionable Goods in his line,

And has constantly for sale a general assortment of

First rate London superfine Broad
Cloths
Cassimeres
Vest Patterns of all kinds

And every other article in the gentleman's line by wholesale and retail.

december 10 dtf

R. TAYLOR,

MUSIC PROFESSOR,

NO. 96, NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he continues to teach Ladies the *Piano Forte* as usual.

Nov. 6. tuthsa

JOHN MILLER, junr.

Has returned to the City,

AND IS REMOVING FROM NO. 8, CHESNUT, *To the Five Story Building, in Dock near Third-street.*

Where he has for Sale

250 Bales of Bengal Goods;

CONSISTING OF

Cossaes
Baftas
Mamoodies
Humhums
Calicoes
Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

The remains of a Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of WOOLENS only,

AMONGST THEM ARE,

Cloths
Coatings
Blankets
Kendal Cottons
Hats, &c.

ALSO,

100 Hhds. of Old Rum,

Of a fine flavor, 3d & 4th proof.

nov 10 §

REMOVAL.

GEORGE DOBSON,

INFORMS his friends and the Public in general that he has removed from No. 25, South Third street, to No 92, South side of Market-street, near the corner of Third Street, and is now opening a very extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON,

WHICH HE HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the ships William Penn, Amiable, and Jane, from London, and per Chesapeak and Thomas from Liverpool, and will be sold low for cash, or approved notes at a short date, viz,

London 7-4 Superfine Cloths and
Cassimeres, fashionable colours
Yorkshire 7 4 do. and do.
Mixed and plain coatings
Welch flannels
Kersey beaver, for Spencers
Jeannets and Tabby cords
Velvets and velvetteens
Velverets and thickfetts
7, 8, 4 4 and 11-8 cotton and linen checks
7-8 and 4 4 bed ticks
6-4 and 7-4 bed bunts
London chintz and chintz furnitures
Furniture cottons
Do. dimities
Purple and chintz shawls
Silk do.
Camels hair do.
Silk, cotton, and worsted hose
India and British muslins of every description
Black and white crape
Tiffany and paper fans
Hats assorted in small cases
Umbrellas
Peelings and fattins
Laces and edgings
Ribbands
Silk Mode
Superfine French cambrick
Cambrick muslins
Do. threads
Pulicat and Madras Handkerchiefs,

And an elegant assortment of

Brussels and Wilton Carpeting.

november 17 §

For sale by the subscribers,

A FEW BALES OF

WOOLENS,

Containing Cloths & Blankets,

150 bales Bengal muslins
20 do. Madras handkerchiefs, elegant patterns
202 pieces Russia sheeting
10 boxes umbrellas
a quantity of cassia
30 tons Petersburg clean hemp
25 pipes, 3 years old, finest particular Madeira wine
a quantity of sheathing copper

Mordecai Lewis.

nov. 26 d2w

IMPORTED

IN THE LAST ARRIVALS,

Superfine, fine and common cloths
Swandowns
Baizes
Velvetts
Velveretts
Printed calicoes
Furniture & fancy dimities
Hair ribbands
Sewing silk
Brussels and Persia carpetts
Buttons

For sale, for cash or credit, by

SAMUEL MERRICK.
no. 243 Arch street.

nov. 16 §tJan1

LANDING,

From on board the Brig Amiable Matilda, Richard Stites, Master, from Cape Nichola Mole.

23 Bales Socks and Flannel Drawers
18 Do. Gaiters
2 Do. Rugs
1 Do. Havre Sacks
2 Do. Flannel Trowsers
2 Do. Tents,

} Such as are used in the King's army.

Also just Imported,

In the Ship Chesapeake, Captain Webb, from Liverpool,

147 Crates of Queen's Ware,

Assorted particularly to suit the West-India Market—For Sale by

Thomas & John Ketland.

november 7 §

Now Landing,

From on board the ship John Bulkeley, and for sale at the stores of Jesse & Robert Waln,

350,000 weight of Java Coffee,

of the first quality in bags.

150,000 weight of Java Sugar,

in cannisters.

nov. 23 dtf

BOND & BROOKS,

CORNER OF MARKET AND SIXTH STREETS,

HAVE RECEIVED,

by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Hull,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which they are now opening for sale, at the most reduced prices, for cash or the usual credit.

A capital Stand for Business

TO LET,

That large and commodious *HOUSE*, no. 39, south Front street, directly opposite the Post-Office, together with the store and cellar, on the Water-street side. Enquire as above.

nov 17 §

Old Madeira Wine.

27 pipes of old London particular

MADEIRA WINE,

in strong iron bound Hambro' casks, for sale by ROBERT ANDREWS.

Nov. 30. eodtf

JAMAICA RUM,

A Cargo now landing at South street wharf,

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT,

Apply at Stores on the Wharf,

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, 1st and 4th proof
Madeira and Port WINES, &c. &c.

Nov. 1. dtf

Just imported in ships William Penn, Amiable and Jean, from London,

A quantity of Cannon, sizes 4, 6 & 9 lb. } with balls
Carronades, 12 lbs. } suitable.
Musquets, Musquetoons, Cutlasses and Pistols, for ships use,
Rifled barreled Guns, Fowling Pieces, and Horseman's Pistols,
400,000 Flints, chiefly for muskets, in kegs.
} By the package only.
Regulation Light Dragoon Sabres, with Iron Scabbards, in cases of 50 each,
Light Cavalry Swords in Cases
Sabres, Swords and Cutlasses, with plated mounting
Ironmongery and Cutlery in casks, a general assortment—For Sale by

Thomas & Jno. Ketland,

Philad. October 25.

Just Arrived,

In the Brig Eliza, from the Mediterranean, and now landing at Walnut Street wharf,

Fourth proof Brandy in Pipes.

Brimstone.

An assortment of valuable DRUGS,

CONSISTING OF

Opium, Aloes, Cantharides, Camphire, Senna, Cremor Tartar, &c. &c.
Essences of Lemon and Bergamot
Writing paper
Sweet oil in bottles and flasks
Olives, anchovies and capers
Juniper berries

ALSO.—Italian lutestrings
Crapes
Umbrellas
Remaining on Hand,

St. Croix Sugars,

Claret in cases
Old Madeira Wine of the first quality.

JAMES YARD.

November 3 §

Genteel Boarding & Lodging,

IN A HEALTHY SITUATION.

MRS. M'CREA informs her friends and the Public, that she is prepared to accommodate several Gentlemen, with genteel Boarding and Lodging, at No. 17, Filbert street.

nov. 28 dtf

Evening School.

S. LEWIS,

INFORMS the Public that his EVENING SCHOOL for Young Gentlemen will open for the Winter, on Monday, December 10, at No. 201 Arch-street, near Sixth Street.

dec 7 d3t

WANTED.

Convenient Lodgings, for an elderly Lady, in a respectable private family, where there are no children. Enquire at this office.

dec 4 d1m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES THOMPSON, of the Indian Queen, Fourth street deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscribers—and those who have any demands against the said estate, are requested to send in their accounts duly attested for settlement, to

MARGARET THOMPSON, } Administratrix.
JOHN THOMPSON, } Administrator.

nov. 23 d1m

James & William Miller,

No. 53, North Third Street,

Near Arch street, have the following articles for sale upon moderate terms for cash, or the usual credit.

Scarlet Cloths,

Low and middling quality, Mulberry and Green ditto, White, Red, and Yellow Irish Flannels, Blue, Green, and Mulberry half thicks. India calicoes, Gurrahs, Mamoodies, Guzzines, and other muslins, fancy and plain cotton hose, velvets, thickfetts and fancy cords, sewing silk and twist of all colours, ferreting, hair ribbon, coloured threads, India flag bandanoes, and other black and coloured silk handkerchiefs, a variety of other cotton do. Soute romals, red Gilla handkerchiefs, moreens, soan spinning, fustians, beavers, jeans, fatnetts and royal ribbs, also muslinets and dimities, ginghams, ladies' kid and coloured gloves; &c.

nov. 21 d1ot

JOHN DOBBIN,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general that he carries on his business at No 99 *South Second-street*, nearly opposite the Merchants Coffee-house where gentlemen may be supplied in the neatest and best manner—he assures those who may please to favor him with their commands that no attention or exertion on his side shall be wanting to render him worthy of their encouragement.

N. B. Orders received will be punctually attended to.

november 5 §

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

HUDSON & YORKE,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment—and those who have any demands are requested to present them for settlement to WILLIAM HUDSON, who is duly authorised to adjust the same.

WILLIAM HUDSON,
SAMUEL YORKE.

WILLIAM HUDSON,

NO. 54, NORTH FRONT-STREET,

Has for sale on the usual terms, a very extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Dec. 10. 3w.

FOR SALE

By the Subscribers,

ON VERY LOW TERMS

WAX CANDLES,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Either by the single box of 24lbs. or by the quantity.

Willings & Francis.

nov. 24

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of doctor Hugh Hodge, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having demands against the Estate are desired to authenticate and present them to.

MARIA HODGE, administratrix.
SAMUEL HODGDEN, administrator.

nov. 20 §

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made at the Treasury of the United States, for the renewal of the following certificates of Funded Debt, standing in the name of Robert Whitworth, of Chelsea, London, the said Certificates having been forwarded by the ship Ellice, Hatvey, from London for New-York, captured by the French, and supposed to be lost.

No. 11437, 6 Per Cent. Stock, dated New-York, 18th April, 1796, for Dollars. 1481,47.

No. 8171, 3 Per Cent. dated New-York, 18th April 1796, for dollars 400.

SAMUEL MILBANK.

november 18 d6w

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made at the Bank of the United States for the renewal of the following certificates of Bank stock, standing in the name of Hodgson Atkinson of London, which were lost from on board the Swallow Packet, capt. Kidd, captured by the French, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice

No. 2424, issued in lieu of No. 1891, 1892, 5662 and 16640, for 4 shares.

No. 3020, issued in lieu of 11055, and 11057, for 3 shares.—7 shares.

THOMAS M'EUEN & Co.

nov. 28 d3m

JAMES & RICHARD SMITH,

HAVE this day returned from the country to their STORE, No. 54, South-Front-street, where they have for sale, as usual, a large and general assortment of European and East-India

DRY GOODS,

most of which have now arrived and are landing, from the different vessels, from Hamburgh, London, Liverpool and Hull.

Their Customers by applying will find almost every article generally imported, and at as low prices for cash or credit, as they can be had elsewhere.

N. B. A few Cases of Nurenbergh TOYS, a consignment, to be sold by the case only.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1798. dtf

Millenery Room,

No. 136, Market Street.

THREE or four young women who are well acquainted with the Millenery business, and can bring good recommendations may be employed by applying as above to

D. CHRYSTAL.

nov. 26 §

English wrought Nails.

Imported in the ships Molly and Diana, from LIVERPOOL.

400 Casks of Nails,

CONSISTING of 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, flat points suitable for the southern market—6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, fine drawn sharps—also 2, 3, 4, and 6 clouts—sprigs—tucks—scupper nails—sheathing nails, &c.

FOR SALE BY,

Robert Denison, junr.

127 Market-street.

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular } Madeira Wines
India market }
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pip
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&sf.sf

TO BE SOLD,

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of MICHAEL CATTS, deceased, a valuable

Plantation & Tract of Land,

containing one hundred and seventy three acres, the Testator's late residence, situated in North Susquehanna Hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, about three miles from the tide-water of Susquehanna, and at a convenient distance from several places of worship of Friends and Presbytereans.

On the premises are a Tan-yard and conveniences belonging thereto, in good repair; a dwelling-house, stable, orchard and other improvements, with 12 or 15 acres of good watered meadow, and a sufficient proportion of valuable timber.

For terms apply to the subscriber, in West-Nottingham, about 3 miles from the premises.

THOMAS WARING, Executor

12th mo. 11th, 1798 §

2 v 4

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *DECEMBER* 13.

LETTER

From Sir FRANCIS D'IVERNOIS,
to an American Gentleman,
ON THE
CONQUEST of SWITZERLAND,
by the French Troops.

SIR,

THE fate of Switzerland no longer permits me to defer anſwering your letter, in which with ſuch lively intereſt you expreſs your eagerneſs to learn the news of Geneva, and evince your ſolicitude and hopes ſtill to find that the Helvetic Body perſeveres in its ſyſtem of neutrality.—The tenor of your applauſe of their conduct recalls to mind the eulogium paſſed on it by Lord Lansdown, "that human wiſdom had taken refuge in the ſovereign Council of Berne."

I own to you, Sir, that with you and his Lordſhip, I had at times flattered myſelf that in ſcrupulouſly avoiding to give the leaſt umbrage to the belligerent powers, the Swiſs cantons would eſcape the double ſcourge of revolution and of war.

This illuſion is vaniſhed for ever: the fineſt part of Switzerland is now nothing more than a province of France. This power has taken from the inhabitants, their magiſtrates their laws and property, and not content with depriving them of their arms, it has deſtroyed even thoſe monuments which brought to their recollection the glorious purpoſes to which their anceſtors devoted them.

If you have received the French papers, they will have already given you a ſufficient idea of this ſcene of deſolation, to lead you to conjecture what they have thought proper to conceal. I never could have the courage to make up the deficiency by ſuch an horrible recital; but I flatter myſelf I ſhall ſatisfy your curioſity and that of your friends, in a more uſeful manner, by tracing the dreadful cataſtrophe of the Swiſs to its original cauſe, the feeble and undecided conduct of their own governments.

That of Berne will be ſufficient for me. From its preponderance in the league, it has almoſt always guided the reſt of the confederate Cantons; and from the diviſions of its Senate, you will derive a faithful image of what paſſed in the other cantons.

Ever ſince the beginning of this century, there has exiſted in the Sovereign Council of Berne, a party of oppoſition called *patriots*, and it muſt be admitted that in ordinary times this party was eminently uſeful in reſtraining the ariſtocracy and moderating its power. But ſince the criſis which yet agitates Europe, theſe two parties became more marked and diſtinguiſhed, one of them was denominated the *French* and the other the *Engliſh* party. Neither merited theſe inſulting appellations, both parties were excluſively attached to their own country, and differed only as to the means of ſaving it from the ſtorm with which it was threatened.

One of theſe directed by the advoyer Steigner, looked upon a war with France, as inevitable; they ſaw at leaſt no other reſource to avoid it, than that of being perfectly prepared before hand and reſiſting with firmneſs all innovations on their internal policy, of preſenting to foreign nations a firm and determined attitude, and of ſubmitting to no acts of condeſcenſion to Republican France, which had not been granted under its monarchial ſtate; in ſhort, to obſerve faithfully towards her, all their ancient treaties, but to ſuffer on her part no violation on any terms. It was on theſe principles, that Steigner would have had the Diet in 1792 to have peremptorily exacted the evacuation of that part of the Biſhoprick of Baſle, which the French troops had invaded, although that State had a right to the confederated protection of Berne to which it was ſtrictly allied. The other party, at the head of which was the treaſurer Trilhing, wiſhed on the contrary to avoid all diſcuſſion which might provoke a rupture with France; it believed that in the midſt of the almoſt univerſal conflagration of the continent, Switzerland could ſave herſelf only by the policy of petty States—that of temporizing and delay; that above every thing it was important to arrive at the end of the war without taking any part in it; that to reach the *port* as it was called, they ought to conceal their grievances or at leaſt to throw over them a kind of veil, to complain of them with the greateſt moderation, and not to regard themſelves as diſhonored by any acts of complaiſance to which they could ſubmit without immediate danger.

This party, at firſt the weakeſt, did not fail to obtain much influence, when the repeated defeats of the allied troops had furniſhed the moſt powerful arguments of the impoſſibility of the Swiſs reſiſting by arms, a nation which had vanquiſhed the beſt troops of Europe, and which was electeriſed by its victories; thus the policy of the Bernois became by degrees, that of the Confederates; and they were much leſs aware of the ſnare into which they were betraying themſelves, as France availed herſelf of it at firſt with the greateſt circumſpection, for the evident reaſon that the neutrality of Switzerland covered her frontiers, on the moſt vulnerable ſide.

However, the thirteen Cantons would infallibly have opened their eyes on the danger which awaited them, if France had not ſent them, for a Miniſter, her moſt able negotiator, and perhaps the only one capable of ſeducing them. I ought to explain myſelf; for in thus imputing to Mr. Barthlemy their ruin, I do not pretend to ſay, that he had foreſeen it, much leſs, that he was willing to be inſtrumental in effecting it. He has been the victim, even before them, of the fatal counſels he gave.

In accepting his nomination to the directory, he has afforded the more ſatisfactory proof, that he had abandoned himſelf to the chimeraleſs hopes with which he had lulled the Swiſs Magiſtrates; and this will explain to you how he proceeded in obtaining from them ſo many acts to which they were ſo averſe. He always ſoftened the harſhneſs by the manner of his demands, nor did he at times even diſſemble, that he perſonally diſapproved of them, but he conjured them to temporiſe; he told them that Europe rapidly approached to the end of the ſtorm; that it deeply concerned the Helvetic body, to let it paſs without being drawn into its vortex; that they would be expoſed to loſe the fruit of all the ſacrifices hitherto made, if they refuſed certain conceſſions which were the inevitable conſequences of what had been before accorded. It was by theſe arguments and others of a like kind, that he even obtained the expulſion of the baniſhed Prieſts to whom Switzerland had given an aſylum; but although the Magiſtracy were blind, the Swiſs people began to awake, and to feel themſelves degraded in the perſons of their leaders. For, Sir, you will agree with me that one of the greateſt crimes that can be committed by the chiefs of a free people, is to diſgrace them in their own opinion.

Without doubt you were aſtoniſhed at the time, at the weakneſs of the Helvetic Body, and at the aſcendency which Mr. Barthelemy had acquired in its Councils; but perhaps you do not know to what a point his perſonal morality, his wiſdom and uprightneſs, and above all the ſincere intereſt he took in the happineſs of the Swiſs, were calculated to gain their confidence. I ſhall never forget the lively impreſſion he one day made on me, on perceiving my aſtoniſhment that a man like him, ſhould conſent to remain, under the orders of Robepierre: he conducted me towards a map of Europe and encompaſſing with two fingers the ſpace that comprehended Switzerland, he ſaid, "No you will not blame me in the end, if in thus devoting myſelf I ſucceed in preventing the lava of this volcano from reaching this little corner of the Earth, ſo happy and ſo worthy of being happy."

Obſerve alſo that at the ſame time, while Mr. Barthelemy obtained from the Helvetic Government, almoſt all the conceſſions which he demanded of them, he covered them with his ſhield in aiding them, in diſcarding the French emiſſaries who came to revolutionize their people, and in refuſing decidedly his ſupport to all the revolutionary Swiſs. He did yet more; he had the addreſs to perſuade all the various factions, which ſucceſſively attained the ſeat of the government of France; that the firſt attempt of the kind, which they ſhould permit, would puſh the diet to the deſperate reſolution of affording a paſſage to the German troops. It was by this double ſervice that Mr. Barthelemy rendered himſelf by degrees the mediator between France and Switzerland, and that the people, whoſe heart he had truly gained, ſuffered themſelves to be drawn imperceptibly from conceſſion to conceſſion. If by good fortune there had been ſent at firſt a raſh and intriguing miniſter they would have been appriſed in time of their danger; and their prompt union with the coalition might poſſibly have changed the face of affairs. But I repeat that Mr. Barthelemy, who lulled them to ſleep ſo long on the brink of the gulph of Deſtruction, ſo little ſuſpected its depth, that he precipitated himſelf into it; for he accepted, as before obſerved, the eminent place which was offered him at Paris, only becauſe he conſidered the revolution as finiſhed within France, and that he could conſolidate it by accelerating a general pacification. You may recollect, Sir, the hopes that all Europe repoſed on his conciliatory diſpoſition, and the great popularity which followed him on entering France. In vain was his modeſty in attempting to paſs incognito, in order to eſcape the acclamations and feſtivals that were prepared for him, on his way to Paris. Never was Waſhington received with ſuch flattering teſtimonies of eſteem and gratitude.—But here terminates parallel between the two nations. The ſame people who in the month of May prepared for Barthelemy triumphal arches, four months after ſaw him carried as a vile criminal from province to province in a ſort of cage, without receiving the ſmalleſt mark of pity or intereſt in his ſufferings, and the official paper of thoſe who uſurped his place now announces as a proof of their humanity, that having fallen ill, he has been tranſported to the Hoſpital of Cayennee, where he is *perfectly well taken care of.*

However ſtriking may be this individual example of the viciſſitudes of a revolution, it is nothing in compariſon with the cataſtrophe of Switzerland. Hardly had the directory rid themſelves of Mr. Barthelemy, and diſarmed Auſtria, when they judged that an opportunity had arrived of ſeizing the treaſure of Berne, and delivering up to pillage that Canton, and thoſe of Fribourg and Soleure; a project which they took great care to conceal, until the moment when one column of the army of Italy, deſtined as was ſaid againſt England, arrived on the frontiers of the Pays de Vaud. Although this route was the natural march of the troops, the illuſion of the Magiſtrates of Switzerland on this point was diſſipated, in a degree, after the events that took place at Paris on the 18th Fructidor. Thoſe of Berne, even began to replace their confidence in Mr. Steigner, when news from Paris announced to them, that it was no longer the time to have recourſe to their councils, that they muſt fly to arms, that having waited the iſſue of the continental war, they were now condemned to ſuſtain its whole weight, and that the army marched againſt them alone.

The Directory, not chooſing to truſt entirely to the bravery of this army, applied themſelves with the grateſt care, to ſeparate the ariſtocratical government from the people, and to take from them, if poſſible, the ſupport of their ſubjects, by endeavouring to perſuade the latter, that they had no other view than to force the Patrician families to divide the adminiſtration with the other claſſes of citizens. This attempt produced no effect upon the German people of theſe cantons; but there was in that diſtrict of Switzerland, called the Pays de Vaud, a certain claſs of inhabitants amongſt the towns-people, which had a long time ſince been tampered with by the Directory, who ſecretly offered them its ſupport. The only thing which reſtrained them was the fear of paſſing under the dominion of France, in accepting her proferred aſſiſtance.

With a view to tranquilize this devoted people, the Directory did not heſitate to declare, by their Miniſter at Baſle, "that far from being diſpoſed to make conqueſts upon the Helvetic Body, or entertaining the ſmalleſt deſign againſt its integrality, the French Republic was determined to live in peace and perfect harmony with the Swiſs nation, and even to guaranty, in the moſt ſolemn manner, its independence and its freedom." To give more weight to theſe declarations, the Directory, four days after, ſeized an occaſion to ſuppreſs, with much clamour, ſome of the Paris newſpapers, againſt which was charged a very heavy crime, namely *the intention to calumniate* the Directory, in imputing to them views of invading Switzerland, contrary to good faith. Hitherto, Sir, you perceive in this ſtroke of arbitrary power, only the effect of extreme delicacy and ſenſibility, which had induced the French government to refute, with ſo much clamour, the ſmalleſt inſinuation of a breach of public faith; but read the laſt words of this incendiary *arrêté*, viz. "and thereby *frighten* the Helvetic people, with reſpect to the conſequences of thoſe meaſures, which it would adopt, *to re-eſtabliſh them in the plenitude of their rights.*"

This was only, as you perceived, a new verſion of the famous decree of the 19th of November, 1792, which, notwithſtanding what certain writers have been pleaſed to ſay, has never been revoked, but is at this day in full force.

But the Directory was not content with this war of the pen; for, at the ſame time, they ordered their troops to take poſſeſſion of that part of the biſhopric of Baſle, into which they had not yet penetrated. This march placed the troops at the diſtance only of ſeven or eight leagues from Berne: and then to compleat an inſurrection of the people, and frighten the adminiſtrators, it was notified to the latter, on the twenty-eighth day of December, "that the members of the governments of Berne and Fribourg ſhould anſwer perſonally for the ſafety of the perſons and property of the inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud, who had applied, and who might yet apply, to the French Republic, to claim, by her mediation, the execution of ancient treaties, to the end of maintaining them in or reſtoring them to their rights."

I need not inform you that there never exiſted any treaty, either ancient or modern, which authorized, in the ſmalleſt degree, the interference of France in the internal affairs of the cantons: but it may not be uſeleſs to recollect that a few weeks before this menace of an armed mediation, Buonaparte refuſed his interference to the Griſons, who ſolicited it to prevent the Ciſalpine Republic from ſeizing on one of their provinces, and to whom he made this anſwer: "It is one of our principles to intermeddle as little as poſſible with the affairs of other people." Perhaps it may be neceſſary to acquaint you that the inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud, to whom France thus granted her mediation with an armed force, were certain men who had endeavoured to introduce into Switzerland, the French revolution nearly about the ſame time that your government ſupported at Pittsburg a ſimilar enterprize. That of the Vaudois was effected without the effuſion of blood, but the guilty were judged according to the laws of their country, and the greateſt part were exiled, or eſcaped into France, where they ſolicited a long time in vain the protection of the Directory.

The latter waited only for the termination of the continental war to grant to their exiles their public ſupport. As ſoon as theſe received the firſt ſignal, they paſſed to their partizans, who thereon, in ſeveral of the villages of the Pays de Vaud, ran to arms on the tenth of January, 1798, planted trees of Liberty, and proclaimed a Republic Lemanique.

This firſt ſcene paſſed without reſiſtance, which is ſo much the more ſurpriſing, as a great majority of the people, eſpecially thoſe of the country, only waited for orders to fall upon the inſurgents, and nothing would have been more eaſy, than to have overawed them before the arrival of the French troops: but the government of Berne ſlept in ſuch perfect ſecurity, that not even one of their bailifs had conditional orders to direct, in ſuch a caſe, the force of the people, who ſhould remain faithful to their government; and it was by this unpardonable want of thought that the loyal people were reduced to inaction: abandoned by their legitimate chiefs, they preferred the yoke of the revolutionary Vaudois to that of the French ſoldiery, and remained paſſive, deceived by a proclamation wherein General Menard aſſured them, "that his army approached the frontiers only, by the effect of its preſence, to prevent the enemies of their freedom from ſuppreſſing that noble enthuſiaſm which elevated them to liberty."

Scarcely had he learned that no one had endeavored to ſuppreſs this enthuſiaſm, than he puſhed on with all his troops to Lauſanne, where his firſt care was to levy, by way of loan, a ſubſidy of about £45,000 ſterl. This unexpected extortion, and the irruption of the French, began to deprive him of the greater part of his partizans, but this defection did not prevent him from purſuing his march againſt the German part of the canton. The commander in chief cauſed himſelf to be preceded by another manifeſto, in which he repeated to the Bernois, preciſely what Buonaparte had declared to the Italians.—"The French are your brothers, put far away from your minds all diſtruſt; they will reſpect your property, your cuſtoms, your religion, your independence: aſk the inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud,"

While he thus invoked their teſtimony, theſe unhappy people in deſpair at having been duped by his firſt promiſe, eſcaped from all parts to join the army of the Bernois, where they collected to the number of from three to four thouſand men. It was this column, juſtly called the faithful column, which atchieved ſuch prodigies of valour, to efface the blot of their former inaction; and it was, above all, that to which the meſſage of the French Directory alluded when, in announcing the victory, they repreſented it as ſo much the more glorious, as it was diſputed with uncommon bravery and inconceivable fury. On the firſt news of the invaſion, the two parties of Berne were reunited to each other, and it is even ſaid, that on this occaſion the Treaſurer Friſhing deplored with no leſs candor than bitterneſs, the falſe policy which had plunged all Switzerland into ſo long and ſo fatal a ſecurity. They now thought only of fighting, and the militia of the German country ran to arms with an alacrity and zeal very proper to cauſe thoſe ſenators to bluſh who had not ceaſed to raiſe doubts of their fidelity and their patriotiſm.

They demanded with vehemence to be to be led againſt the enemy, and ſuch was the intention of their general D'Erlach; for as he relied leſs on their diſcipline than on their valour, he knew the danger of ſuffering their enthuſiaſm to cool by marches, and counter marches, the expediency and object of which they would not have been ſenſible of, nor conſequently did he accept of the command but when inveſted with full and the moſt unlimited powers. Hardly had he received them, but he reſolved on a general attack, fixed the day of battle, and made his reſolution known to his troops, who, although inferior in numbers, received the news with tranſports of joy. After what paſſed in the ſequel, there is every reaſon to believe, that if D'Erlach had not been thwarted at Berne, or if the revocation of his full powers had not arrived till after the engagement, the chances would have been at leaſt equal.

And it is very evident that the French general entertained this opinion, ſince he haſtened to propoſe an armiſtice, in order, as he ſaid, to enter upon conferences for peace. Would you believe it, ſir? upon this news, the Senate of Berne again fell into its former indetermination, the party who flattered themſelves that peace was yet poſſible, reaſſumed its former majority, and revoked the full powers given to D'Erlach. From this moment all was loſt, and the militia believed themſelves betrayed, not only by the party which they accuſed of being devoted to France, but by many of their military chiefs, on receiving from them orders for certain retrograde movements, which this new ſtate of things rendered neceſſary. Theſe peaſants, whoſe ardent courage was raiſed to the higheſt pitch on perceiving the enemy, and on learning that the Saleurois had been cut to pieces, believed themſelves ſold, when a retreat was ordered, and in the firſt paroxiſms of rage, they ſacrificed ſeveral of their General Officers.

This is, without doubt, an indelible blot on the character of the Helvetic people, but it ought to fall entirely upon thoſe ſcandalous diviſions in the government, which, after having diſplayed ſo much wiſdom and capacity on ordinary occaſions, diſcovered itſelf ſo unequal and puſillanimous in the hour of danger.

It is a great misfortune, that Switzerland did not on this occaſion think of naming a dictator, or that in its federal aſſociation, it does not, as you ſee, preſent the incalculable advantage of an unity in the Executive.

You already know the deplorable conſequences which remain for me to recite—You know without doubt, that the French General profited of this moment of univerſal confuſion to make an attack upon all points, in ſpite of the armiſtice, and he juſtified himſelf for this breach of faith by writing to the Directory—"In a poſition ſo critical, I thought myſelf juſtified to repel force by force, and not *doubting* their intention to attack, it remained only to me to prevent it." In ſhort, ſir, you muſt have ſeen that according to his own confeſſion, the Swiſs militia, diſorganized as they were when he made the attack, "ſuſtained with incredible bravery five ſucceſſive actions, and ſcarcely driven from one poſition, but they knew how to avail themſelves of another."

Perhaps you are uninformed that in the laſt of theſe five engagements it was the Avoyer Steigner who brought back the Bernois to the charge, and that this chief of the Senate, indignant at ſeeing his corps debating upon the poſſibility of obtaining peace, when the noiſe of the cannon was heard even at the gates of Berne, quitted the Senate, where he preſided, to ſeek death at the head of the troops. However, it is not true that he had the good fortune to meet ſuch a fate as hath been related in ſome papers: the truth is, that he every where braved death, and was on the point of ending his exiſtence ſo glorioufly, when four peaſants ſerving him as a ſhield, forced the aged Stateſman into a car, and carried him in ſpite of his efforts, far from the field of battle. The firſt thing which the French did on arriving at Berne, was to confer, proviſionally, his place upon his rival the Treaſurer Friſhing; but they did not long delay to depoſe him, on perceiving that they had been deceived by thoſe who had deſcribed him as their partizan. I am far from believing that he was one, and I am even convinced that he conſtantly held their principle in abhorence. It is too true, however, that a ſpirit of oppoſition led him to contravene every vigorous meaſure which Steigner's party propoſed, whether to preſerve the dignity of the national character, or to prepare in any event for the common defence; but in ſhort, and above all things, it is too true that theſe oppoſitions, and this ſort of inteſtine diviſion, more than any thing elſe, contributed to create a belief in the French, that they had a powerful party in Switzerland, who would ſupport them on their arrival. I even doubt, if they would ever have thought of entering the country without ſuch a hope as this.

Fribourg became the victim of the ſame violation of the armiſtice, of which I have before ſpoken. This city was attacked and taken in the midſt of the night, when the inhabitants had abandoned themſelves to ſlumber, on the faith of the new conferences which the French General had demanded. The letter in which he has rendered an account of this exploit, is a very inſtructive paper, eſpecially when compared with all the ſubſequent manifeſtoes, wherein he boaſts of having been received as a benefactor, by the majority of the Swiſs Peaſantry, who had invoked him to aſſiſt them in ſhaking off the oppreſſive yoke of their magiſtrates: this ſame general has written to the Directory, that the Magiſtracy of Friburg had acquieſced in delivering up the city by capitulation, but were prevented from doing it for ſeveral hours, by armed peaſants, who entered unawares, *domineered over the government, and left no freedom in their deliberations.*

It is painful to proceed in relating the reſt of this military expedition, which has been one continued ſcene of deſtruction, of rapes, and above all, of plunder, under a pretext that the neighbouring country around Berne was not included in the capitulation, which related to that place: the richeſt villages were abandoned to the ſoldiers, and the officers reſerved to themſelves the capital, which they deſpoiled with an avidity, that ſurpaſſed the extortions of General Maſſena in Italy. After having taken from the noble families all that they poſſeſſed, which was capable of being ſeized, they taxed them with enormous contributions; and in the juſt fear that they could not ſatisfy them, they arreſted the principal members of thoſe families, and ſent them as hoſtages to Huningnen, and to Straſbourg. One would have thought however that the French would have been ſatisfied with the capture of the Public Treaſure, the wealth of which ſurpaſſed their hopes, ſince it has been valued at £600,000 ſterling. This prodigious ſum was the fruit of the œconomy of two centuries, and it would have been more than ſufficient to put the country in a reſpectable ſtate of defence, if the government of Berne had been willing to open its eyes upon the dangers with which it was menaced.—But ſuch was, ſhall I ſay its want of foreſight, or its parſimony, that it did not even think of preparing ſurgeons for its little army; and ſurely if it had made uſe of ſuch a treaſure, and divided it among ſuch of the confederacy, as were deſtitute of money, to enable them to prepare for the war, it is more than probable the war would have been avoided, as this treaſure conſtituted the principal motive of aggreſſion on the part of France.

The Directory however, has not failed to declare "that the aggreſſions of the government of Berne and Fribourg, compelled their troops coming from Italy, to enter theſe territories, and that the French army had recourſe to arms only becauſe it was attacked."

If, as I ſuppoſe Sir, you have received in America, the debates of the two councils of France, you have ſeen that Lacombe Saint Michael in the council of Ancients declared "that the Executive power had only repelled an unjuſt aggreſſion, that the national cockade had been publicly inſulted in Switzerland, and that ſo many encroachments had doubtleſs a long time before provoked a declaration of war on the part of France, but for the ſacrifices they had continually made to preſerve peace."

You will alſo have ſeen, that when they came to depoſit the Swiſs colours at the feet of the Directory, their Preſident Merlin anſwered the officers who brought them, that *the French people had become, as it were, the PROVIDENCE of the political world.*

After ſuch impiety, and what you know of the French character, you will not be aſtoniſhed that the ſucceſſor of Barthelemy added to ſo many outrages that of ſarcaſm in ordering the Swiſs immediately after their defeat, to eſtabliſh *the liberty of the preſs*, that liberty of *which* his maſters openly boaſt that they have deſtroyed even the ſmalleſt remains.

To this irony the Directory added one not leſs cruel—an engagement *to reſtore the eſtimable Helvetic People to their former dignity.*

For ſome time it heſitated on the goverment it ſhould dictate; it wavered on the convenience either of preſerving ſeveral ſmall independent Republics or conſolidating them into one. The latter opinion prevailed, and a formula was ſent from Paris, which is nothing elſe, but Copy of the French conſtitution, and which all the cantons and their allies were ordered to accept, without the ſmalleſt modification.

Hitherto ſeveral of the little Cantons would not hear of any new organization, and ſhewed themſelves determined to preſerve their own independence, and all their ancient forms. Before they would have recourſe to arms, they wrote to the French General "that the Obligation of ſelf defence could alone induce them to recur to this deſperate expedient: that they poſſeſſed nothing but their liberty, no other riches but their flocks; and that they were ready to give the French Republic every pledge and every proof of devotion conſiſtant with their liberty and their independence."

They were anſwered by an expreſs order to conſolidate immediately their independence with that of the new Republic one, indiviſible, Repreſentative, and democratic But all theſe high ſounding terms did not impoſe on this ſimple race of Shepherds; as they had not abuſed their independence, they were unwilling to renounce it, and armed themſelves to repel the French General. He has already begun his march, and if he has not cauſed himſelf to be preceded by a manifeſto, it is becauſe he has found it too difficult to name even the ſemblance of a grievance, and too abſurd to pretend that it was his wiſh to overthrow ariſtocracy by marching againſt the cantons of Switz, Ury, & Underwald—the only cantons which now hold out. I doubt much if the General has the audacity to addreſs to theſe three Cantons the manifeſto which he ſent to the people of Berne and in which he has ſaid "In vain do the Nobles, the Patricians, the Oligarchiſts tell you that they arm you for the cauſe of Liberty, William Tell riſes from his awful tomb: He exclaims to you, my children, break your chains! your Senators

are your Jailors! the Frenchmen are your Brothers!"

Some persons flatter themselves that in this struggle personal courage will regain her rights, because the French will not be able to conduct into these rugged mountains either their cavalry or their artillery, which have afforded them such great advantages over the army of Berne. But the descendants of William Tell ought not to count upon their despair, and I will not dissemble to you that I wait the news of the first Battle with so much the more anxiety as the cabinets of the Continental powers appear to look for the result of this contest with the same indifference, as for that of the revolt of the Bacha Paswan Oglu against the Porte. I add not without the most sensible grief, that the greatest part of the People of Europe seem to behold the expiring sighs of Helvetic Liberty, with the same stupid Stare, that the simple Inhabitants of a Village regard, at a public show, the fictitious spectacle of a dwarf combatting a Giant—I nevertheless except from this censure all Classes of the English nation, in whom this aggression has caused such an indignation against the French, and a sentiment of sympathy so general and so strong in favour of the unfortunate Swiss, that had their resistance been prolonged a few days, a Subscription truly national would have been opened to have enabled them to sustain so unequal a contest. I doubt not, Sir, that the news of their catastrophe has produced in America similar impressions.—I well know that even before this last dreadful event, your Citizens, who at first offered to Heaven their sincerest prayers that France might take her rank among *free nations*, have not been able to refrain from beholding as the most abominable tyranny that which the Revolutionists of the day dare to call by the sacred name of Liberty. The only consolation I experience in the present moment, is, in thinking on the three people, who resist with so much horror the empoisoned doctrines of the French; they are in truth the only three free people in the Universe; the little Cantons of Switzerland, the people of Great Britain, and those of the United States of America. How I delight to repose myself on this idea. Homage and glory to recal liberty! It behoves all those who are her *true* votaries to tear the mask from those base impostors, who have dared to seize on her standards, to blaspheme her name, and who would have made her odious if ever true liberty could have been rendered so

I believe I forgot to mention to you that before the attack of the Pays de Vaud, Mengaud the new French Ambassador had exerted his utmost efforts to divide the members of the Diet, and to break the bond of Helvetic Union.

It succeeded only in regard to Basle, and there merely so far as to cause an insurrection of a part of the people, who seized on the arsenal on the 18th of February, at the very moment when it was important to march to the relief of Berne, Fribourg, and Soleure, the revolutionists of Basle, who at the same time possessed themselves of the government, recalled their representatives from the Diet and persuaded themselves, that by so signal a service they had insured their claim to the everlasting gratitude of France. But I leave you to judge of their surprise, when having reclaimed a certain quantity of Brais that they possessed in the Arsenal of Berne, and which they presumed the French had taken by mistake, Mengaud answered them on the 12th March, "That he begged leave to congratulate them upon the attention which they paid to every thing that related to their own interest, without feeling the least anxiety about the cares and solicitudes of the French Republic, and without considering that his troops had more need than they of the articles reclaimed, for the *conquest of freedom and the maintenance* of the Helvetic Republic."

This was not all; for a few days after, this same Mengaud brought forward another affair that had been long since settled, relating to two citizens of Basle, against whom France pretended she had reasons of complaint and who had suffered a verdict with which Mr. Barthlemy had declared himself satisfied. His successor affected to consider this verdict as an act of derision, demanded a new hearing of the cause, and added "that he could not conceal that he should consider as their accomplices every person who should dare to raise a voice in their favor." It was to this message that the new National Assembly of Basle answered by laconically demanding if they were to understand by these words the persons of the *Witnesses* and of the Lawyers?

It is evident that a sentiment of indignation and rage forced from the Baslois this reply, and I should not be astonished if the remorse which they have experienced from seeing their confederation betrayed, should carry them very soon to display the first signal of repentance and vengeance. Sooner or later the insurrection must burst out; never will France be able to restrain the general despair of the Swiss, but by a numerous army.—they are much too exhausted to pay such an army, and the country cannot furnish its subsistence. Whenever this army becomes enfeebled, or removes to a distance, the Swiss will know how to regain their independence; although they are for the greatest part vanquished, divided, plundered and disarmed, it is out of the power of France to subjugate them; and if she does not succeed in destroying their morals and national character, liberty will again spring from her ashes.

However long this letter may appear, I cannot prevail upon myself to finish it, without speaking to you of the deplorable fate of Geneva, in which I see you still interest yourself in spite of the crimes committed in 1794. It is very true these were more the crimes of France than of the people of Geneva, who disavowed them, as far as depended on them by revoking all the revolutionary judgments, by discarding from public employments those who had concurred in them, and by re-establishing a sort of calm, during the whole interval, which was afforded by the interruption of the disorganizing projects of the Directory.

In February last when the troops of General Menard [illegible] Vaud, and advanced against Berne [illegible] and no immediate interest in seizing on Geneva, much less had they any pretext, since it was completely *municipalized*, according to the orders it had received—The Genevans forgot then their past calamities, to weep over those which threatened the rest of Switzerland. The only personal fear which they could then entertain was that of seeing themselves incorporated with the great republic, who might be desirous of some strong hold to keep Switzerland in check. But however apparent the danger was, they consoled themselves on receiving the proclamation of General Brune, dated the 10th of March, wherein he rejects as a *signal calumny*, the supposition of a project to conquer any part of Switzerland. *No!* says the General, *the French Republic wishes to appropriate to herself nothing which belongs to the Helvetic Confederacy.*

A denial so formal calmed the most suspicious Genevans, and they mutually reproached themselves, for having given way to such unjust suspicions of the views of the Directory towards them, when Desportes, the French resident at Geneva desired a confidential interview with those citizens who stood highest in the public opinion, to whose consideration he submitted the signal advantages they would derive from being incorporated with the Great Nation. Observe, the same turn of phrase is preserved which the agents of the Directory adopted three months before with the American Ministers, *that France did not make the demand, but thought it would be more delicate that the offer should come from them.* Desportes added that if they had the wisdom to enter into his views, and to anticipate his wishes, in expressing it as their voluntary and spontaneous desire, he was authorised to grant them the most advantageous conditions, among others, exemption from all military requisitions during the present war, the preservation of their worship, of their academy, of their hospitals, and of their property individual and national, &c.

The citizens he addressed himself to might indeed have demanded, upon what ground the French Republic was likely to have a more sacred regard for this second treaty, than for the promises which she had formerly made never to make any attempts on their political independence; promises to which she had given the greatest solemnity and publicity by suspending the standard of Geneva by the side of that of the United States of America. But they contented themselves with requiring from him an explanation of the nature of those dangers to which a refusal would expose them. "I will not dissemble, replied he, that Geneva would be treated *as a state against which France has heavy causes of complaint.*"

Their consternation was at the highest extreme; but the danger of the moment united the citizens of all parties; not one voice was heard to comply with the desire of France; and the assembly of the people appointed a commission composed of all the magistrates indiscriminately, to deliberate on measures for saving the Republic. Unanimous in the resolution of defending the independence of their country, and above all never to make the sacrifice of it voluntarily, these commissioners resolved to accede to all the other demands excepting that one: such was the tenor of a note in which they announced to the resident of France, towards the end of March, "the disposition of the people of Geneva to enter into every arrangement, which might be agreeable to the Great Nation, with one single reserve; a reserve of which they alone could properly appreciate the value, that of their *political independence.*" "The resident, enraged at this note, which was, in effect, a solemn *protest*, redoubled the measures of rigour for the blockade of Geneva, which, since the occupation of Savoy, is surrounded on every side by the French territory. He went farther—he informed the inhabitants that if they did not chuse to negociate with good grace with him, they might treat with the victorious army, then at their gates." As they had declared to him beforehand that they would not have recourse to any physical resistance against open force, but that they would prefer the peril of such an attempt to the disgrace of erasing themselves from the number of sovereign and independent states, this menace neither intimidated nor disunited them. It is truly remarkable, that at this period, when it was not to be supposed that the resentments arising from their political dissentions were quite extinguished, and under the distress of a blockade, which ruined the lower classes of people by raising the price of provisions, the fear of becoming Frenchmen, and the ardour to remain Genevans, was such that not a voice was raised, not a whisper was heard, to suggest a wish of union with France. For some few days the Genevans had a gleam of hope; letters were received from Paris which stated, that the conduct of the Directory was universally censured (even by the Jacobin party) that every one there blamed this scandalous abuse of power against the first state of Europe, which had acknowledged the French Republic, the first with whom it had made a treaty of peace, the first who revolutionized itself to please France:—They added that the last remains of shame would restrain the Directory, that all the members did not agree on the expediency of this attempt, and that Geneva would yet be saved if she could succeed without a rupture to reach the end of the presidency of Merlin.

Was it Merlin who suggested this indirect mode of treating in Geneva, for the same purpose, as with the captors of the American vessels? Of this I am ignorant, but he ought to have known that the Genevans were completely ruined, since the bankruptcy of the Great Nation, under the faith of which they had placed their fortunes in the public funds of France. Their nominal independence, if one may so call it, was the only thing she had left them, and even if they had been in a state to purchase its preservation, it was too evident that the first pecuniary sacrifice made on this account would be the preface to the payment of a tribute, which it would be necessary to repeat as long as there were avaricious men at the head of the Directory or the French Ministry.

Be this as it may, the Resident Desportes began to assume more and more a threatning tone; although only one month had passed since the negociation commenced, he complained with their amusing him with delays and of their daring to treat with him *a-la-Malmesbury*—His complaints produced no more effect than the efforts, by which he endeavored to divide the parties and rekindle certain passions not quite extinct. The people remained unshaken in their refusal, they highly approved the resistance of their commissioners, and renewed their powers on Sunday 15th April.

While they were peaceably assembled in the great Church and proceeding, according to the mode prescribed, to the completion of the above business, three columns of French troops presented themselves at the Gates, as if intending to pass the Rhone which they had frequently done on other occasions. This time, instead of passing through the City they established themselves in it, seized upon the military posts and placed private centinels in every street to cut off all communication. It was not till six o'clock in the evening that they permitted, or rather that they ordered the commissioners to assemble. This body no longer hesitated to decree, *that it was time to treat of the union of Geneva with France.* And the Resident wrote the next day to Paris *that Geneva was in the height of joy and happiness and that the Genevan branch was worthy to figure in the French fasces.*

There is one anecdote which is worthy of being preserved, and ought to serve as a lesson to the jacobins of all countries. The first act of authority of the French general on entering Geneva, was immediately to repair to two clubs of Genevan jacobins and to dissolve these societies. You will comprehend the cause, sir, when I mention that these revolutionists who had not ceased for six years to exult in the principles, the victories, and the magnanimity of the great nation shewed themselves to be the most desperate in their resistance, when they saw that their own country was doomed to be the victim of these principles; and as the jacobins possess every where an eminent degree of energy they would have been disposed to redeem their past delusions and their crimes by flying to arms and sacrificing themselves in a resistance which could have been of no avail. The resident of France, apprehensive of the consequences of their despair, offered to the party oppressed in 1794, to avenge them of the innocent blood which had been shed at that epoch. But they rejected this offer on recollecting that no blood had been shed but by the express orders of the Resident Soulavie the predecessor of him who now proposed to them to demand an account of it.

Whatever may be the cause, the members of these jacobin clubs are hitherto the only Genevans who have experienced the least personal vexation on the part of the French army. Their consternation is that of rage, while that of the other citizens is gloomy, concentrated and silent.

I have just received the treaty of union exacted at the point of the French bayonet, and which the councils of Paris will doubtless ratify at this moment, as an act perfectly free. The following is the first article:

"The French Republic accepts the wish of the citizens of the republic of Geneva for their union with the French people."

"The French Government, considering that the undernamed I. Mallet du Pan, F. D'Ivernois and I. A. Duroveray have publicly written and intrigued against the French republic, declares that they never can be admitted to the honor of becoming French citizens." I need not tell you, Sir, how much I glory in seeing my name distinguished by this brilliant reprobation in the death warrant of my unhappy country. I am informed that the second part of this article delayed for several days the conclusion of the treaty, and that it was not without difficulty, that my fellow citizens obtained that it should be inserted not in their name, but in that of France, and as one of her wishes. Alas! they have, however, but too much reason to reproach me for having negociated and signed a treaty in 1792, which disarmed Geneva and Switzerland, and which was so promptly violated by the employers of General Montesquieu: however honorable this treaty was in itself, I shall never pardon myself for having trusted a single moment to the punic faith of the French Revolutionists.

I am Sir, with respect,
Your very obedient and
very Humble Servant,
F. D'IVERNOIS.

London St. James' Place,
28th May 1798.

CONGRESS.

The answer to the President's speech, reported yesterday in the House of Representatives of the United States, this day, passed through a committee of the whole, and afterwards through the house, without opposition.—It was then resolved, that the Speaker, accompanied by the members of this house, present the said address to the President, and that a committee be appointed previously to wait on the President, to know at what time it will be convenient for him to receive it.

Messrs. Dana, Harper and Venable were nominated a committee accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the House then proceeded by ballot to fill the vacancy in the committee of managers for prosecuting the impeachment of Mr. Blount, occasioned by the removal of Mr. Sitgreaves.

Mr. Kittera, having a majority of the votes, was declared duly elected.

A message was received from the Senate informing, that the summons issued last March for the appearance of Mr. Blount, to answer to the impeachment of the house of Representatives for high crimes and misdemeanors, had been duly served on the said Mr. Blount, and that a return therefrom was entered in the office of the Secretary of the Senate.

THIS MORNING,

In House of Representatives of this state, the resolution for addressing the President of the United States in terms of satisfaction at the measures of his administration passed by a considerable majority.

FOR BREMEN,

THE BRIG

SPECULATION,

AREND WIRTING, MASTER,

NOW laying at Henry Pratt's wharf, the first below Race street—she is a Bremen bottom; two hundred and twenty tons burthen; will sail with all possible dispatch—For freight or passage apply to

PRATT & KINTZING,
no. 95, north Water-street.

Who have for sale, a variety of

GERMAN GOODS,

—VIZ.—

Ticklenburghs	Patterbornes
Oznabrigs	Checks
Hessians	Stripes
Brown rolls	Slippers
Coffee bags	Cambricks
Platillas	Twine
Brittanias	Glass tumblers
Estopailles	Port wine
Cress a la Morlaix	Window glass
Bielefield linen	Brimstone, &c.
Dorolas	

december 13 th.fa.mo.3w

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:

BE IT REMEMBERED, (L. S.) THAT on the tenth day of December, in the twenty third year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN LAMBERT of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit:

"A short and practical Essay on Farming; being the experience of a farmer of about sixty years of age, near forty years of which were spent in England, Essex county, on land where farming is done in the greatest perfection, and near seven years on three hundred and twenty acres of worn-out land in Pottsgrove and Alloway creek, in Salem, county, West-Jersey—Shewing the means whereby these worn-out lands may be improved, and that the means are in the power of almost every farmer."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the terms therein mentioned."

D. CALDWELL.
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.
dec. 13 1aw4w

A
SHORT AND PRACTICAL
ESSAY,
ON
FARMING:

BEING the experience of a farmer of about sixty years of age; near forty years of which were spent in England, Essex county, on land where farming is done in the greatest perfection: and near seven years on three hundred and twenty acres of worn-out land in Pottsgrove and Alloway creek, in Salem county, West-Jersey:

Shewing the means whereby these worn-out lands may be improved; and that the means are in the power of almost every farmer:

Printed for the Author,
AND SOLD
BY ZACHARIAH POULSON,
Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Some of the large sort of Clover seed may be had at Mr. John Cooper's, baker, no. 152 Race-street.
december 13, 1aw4w

Just Published,
AND IS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE BY
B. DAVIES,
At No. 68, High-street,
THE AMERICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
ANNUAL REGISTER,
For the Year 1799;

Containing complete and correct lists of the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary Departments of the General and State Governments

A great variety of useful Tables, necessary to be known in every State of the Union

Embellished with a handsome engraved Frontispiece.

Dec. 13

Prime Sugars,

Will be landed from the Enterprize, captain Langdon, lying at Morris' wharf,
Forty one hogsheads of
Jamaica Sugars, of the first quality (entitled to drawback)
For sale by
Wharton & Lewis,
no. 115, south Front str.
dec. 13. d1w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL WALLIS, esq. of Murcey township, in the county of Lycoming, lately deceased, are hereby required to come forward immediately and pay their respective debts.—And all persons having legal demands against the Estate, are requested to produce their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN WALLIS,
WILLIAM ELLIS,
DANIEL SMITH,
JOHN ADLUM,
} Administrators.

december 13 3taw4w

AN ACT,

Limiting the time within which claims against the United States, for credits on the books of the Treasury, may be presented for allowance

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That all credits on the books of the Treasury of the United States, for transactions during the late war, which, according to the course of the Treasury have hitherto been discharged by issuing certificates of registered debt, shall be forever barred and precluded from settlement or allowance, unless claimed by the proper creditors, or their legal representatives, on or before the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to cause this Act to be published in one or more of the public papers of each state.

(Signed) JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate. Pro. Tem.
Approved July 9, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.
December 13. w t1st M.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE ARMED SHIP MOLLY,
Burthen 340 Tons;
A stout well-found vessel. She is now ready to receive her Cargo, and will sail on the first opening of the river. Three-fourths of her Loading being already provided—for Freight for the remainder, or Passage, apply to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
dec. 13. tuth&s tf.

NEW NOVELS, PLAYS, MAGAZINES, &c.

Chalk's Circulating Library.
No. 75, North Third-street.

THE Proprietor, in compliance with his promises to render this Institution a complete source of rational amusement and instruction, by repeated acquisitions of entertaining and interesting publications, has now added to his former collection Four Hundred Volumes of miscellaneous works, comprising nearly all the *latest published Novels and Dramatic productions*;—catalouges of which are ready for delivery to subscribers.

N. B. Subscribers, and others, who still retain Books taken from the Library previous to the sickness, are requested to return them immediately: the fines will be charged from the 14th of November.

English & American Playing Cards,
Sold Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Wholesale dealers supplied with BOSTON Cards at the same prices as at the manufactory.

Fine flavored Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong TEAS.
dec. 10. tm8w

Forty Dollars Reward,

LOST on Thursday last the 6th Instant, in Market Street, between 5th & 7th streets; a Red Morocco pocket Book, containing six Bank Notes for Fifty Dollars each, and small Notes for one Hundred and Ten Dollars also sundry receipts and Papers of no use but to the owner.—the about reward will be given to any Person, who delivers the same to Messrs. Isaac and Luke Morris, Brwers, No 4 Pear street, or to the Subscriber in Lancaster County.
ISAAC CAFFMAN.
december 12. mth&stf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ISAAC TYSEN, Esq. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands against said Estate will please to furnish their accounts duly attested for settlement to
GEORGE DAVIS,
Attorney in fact to
JOHN M'KIM, jr. Ad'm'tr.
Dec. 13. 2w6w

Insurance Company of North America.

THE STOCK HOLDERS,

are hereby informed, that a stated meeting of the Company will be held at their Office on the 8th of January next, (being the second Tuesday in the Month) for the election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.

E. HAZARD, Sec'ry.
Dec. 12th.

To the Creditors of the Subscribers.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE, that we have applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed the fourth day of April last; and they have appointed THURSDAY the 27th inst. to hear us and our Creditors, in the city of Philadelphia, at such place where the Court may be held, and where you may attend if you please.

PATRICK CAVANAUGH,
JAMES DOUGHERTY,
PETER G. ROSE,
JOHN GREENE,
LEWIS D GRAFF,
JAMES M'CALLEY,
RICHARD STOKES.
dec. 8 3taw 3w

This Day is Published,
AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET
AN ADDRESS
To the People of Maryland,
ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives.
$ june 11

This Day Published,
And for sale at the Office of the Editor, No. 119 Chesnut-street,
(Price 1-8th of a Dollar,)
AN ORATION,
Pronounced July 4, 1798,
At the request of the Inhabitants of the Town of *BOSTON*, in commemoration of the anniversary of American Independence.
By JOSIAH QUINCY.

"The inroads upon our public liberty, call for reparation—The wrongs we have sustained, call for—*Justice.* That Reparation and that Justice, may yet be obtained, by *Union, Spirit,* and *Firmness.* But to *divide* and *conquer* was the maxim of the Devil in the garden of Eden, and to *disunite* and *enslave* hath been the principle of all *his* votaries from that period to the present."

Observations on the Boston Port-Bill, &c. p. 78 by the late J. Quincy, jun.
august 11

IMPORTED,
From Hamburgh, Bremen, and London,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
An assortment of German Linens,
CONSISTING OF
Ticklenburgs
Osnaburgs
Weser linen
Checks and stripes
Bielefeld linen
Brown silesias
Silesia lawns
Siamois, &cs &c.

150 Boxes of Claret.
5 Boxes of hollow glass ware
12 casks of Russia bristles
ALSO ON HAND,
1 Box of Irish Linens.
1 Trunk silk goods
1 Box of Gingham,
And a complete assortment of
English Buttons.
Ericks & Lewis Bollman,
No. 100, Spruce street.
november 19 co12t

2 J 6

1044

SHOEMAKER & BERRETT,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

INSURANCE OFFICE

to No. 9, south Front street.

Their room at the Coffee-house will continue to be attended from 12 till 2 o'clock in the day, and from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening.

JACOB SHOEMAKER,

Has also removed his Counting-house to the same place, where he has for sale a few pipes choice London Paaticular Madeira Wine; French and Spanish Brandy; Claret in casks and cases, of superior quality, and a few Packages Glass and Queen's-ware; also, a quantity of Carolina Soal-leather, which will be sold very low to close the sales.

Philadelphia, 12 mo. 12, 1798. §

THE CARGO,

OF THE SHIP INDIA;

Captain ASHMEAD, from BATAVIA,

Consisting of

JAVA COFFEE,

Of the First Quality—to be Sold, by

MORDECAI LEWIS.

dec 11 d2w

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

14 four pound Cannon, different lengths,
5 Carronades.

JOHN NIXON & CO.

December 1. §

TO BE SOLD,

A quantity of choice Timothy & Clover

H A Y.

Enquire of the Printer.

december 7 d6t

For sale by the Subscribers,

The CARGO of the Schooner

SINCERITY, from LAGUIRA,

250 serroons of cotton
40 do of indigo
522 fanegas of cocoa
2056 hides
4 bundles of gum
60 bag } COFFEE
38 barrels }
1 bale of Deer skins

Willings & Francis.

december 10, 1798 dtf

The Subscribers

Have received by the late European arrivals, the

Following Merchandize,

Shipped them principally on consignment, which they offer by package to Wholesale Store Keepers, or others, on very advantageous terms, for cash, approved notes, or bills of exchange on London.

Medford & Willis,

No. 78, North Front Street.

IRISH LINENS.

Printed calicoes, furnitures, purple and colored shawls
Muslins, plain, striped, checked and fancy
Balafore, jaconet and book handkerchiefs
Pins and sundry haberdashery
Scotch and colored threads
Scarlet cloth cardinals
Durants and calamancoes
Worsted, cotton and fancy hosiery
Felt, castor and beaver hats
Yorkshire plains and broadcloths
Plain and twilled coatings and duffills
Cassimeres and swansdowns
Stripe, point and rose blankets
White colored and Welsh flannels
Knapt Kendall cottons
Worsted and mohair plushes
Pewter, assorted in small casks
Spades, shovels, frying pans & ironmongery
An invoice of Watches &
100 casks nails assorted.

nov 12 §

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

ALEXR. J. MILLER, & Co.

BEING dissolved on the first instant, by the death of James Davis, all persons indebted to the same are requested to settle with the subscriber, and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call on him for payment.

ALEXR. J. MILLER,

No. 64, South Front street.

Who has on hand,

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON LOW TERMS,

By the Package or Piece.

Fine plain and tamboured Muslins
Guzzennas
Baftas
Coffaes
Rabobgungies
India Callicoes
Book Muslins
Coloured ditto
Real & Mock Madras & pullicat hkfs.
Brown Silesias
Tickings, *&c. &c.*

JUST ARRIVED,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Irish Linens & Russia Sheetings.

nov 28 §

FRESH FRUITS.

This day, will be landed at Hamilton's wharf, from on board the brig Eliza, captain Vaughan,

MALAGA FRUITS,

Of the best quality, consisting of
Sun Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloome do. in boxes,
Figgs in kegs and boxes,
Soft shelled Almonds in sacks,
Jordan do. in boxes,
Lemons in chests,
Anchovies in kegs,
Prunes in boxes,
A few jars Grapes, &c. &c.

Also on hand,

Holland Geneva in pipes,
Sherry Wine in quarter casks,
French and Spanish Brandy in pipes and butts.
Best Olive Oil in boxes of 12 bottles.

For Sale by PETER KUHN,

No. 179, N. Market Street.

December 6. d1ot

GOOD WAGES

WILL be given to a servant Man, who can bring a good recommendation, and will apply at No. 131 Walnut-street.

dec. 11. dtf

Wants a Place,

A WOMAN with a good Breast of Milk,

Enquire at No. 58 South Front street,

Dec. 10.

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL presents his respectful compliments to the public: takes the liberty of informing them, that at the request of many of his former employers, he will open his SCHOOL, at his BALL ROOM, in Fourth, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, on the first Monday of December—For Young Ladies at ten o'clock in the morning—and for Gentlemen, at six in the evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

nov. 28 eo1m

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the Estate of Mr. JOHN FENNO, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make payment, and those having any demands, to present them for settlement, to

SAMUEL BLODGET, Adm'r.

or

JOHN WARD FENNO, Agent to the administration.

nov. 30 §3m

Lancaster County Butter,

IN KEGS,—FOR SALE,

Enquire at No. 92, Market-street, near Third-Street.

dec 1 §

WOODBURY ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Woodbury Academy, in the county of Gloucester, New-Jersey, have the satisfaction to inform the numerous patrons of that institution, that they have engaged *the Reverend Thomas Picton*, to be the principal, and to take upon himself the charge of the above seminary of learning, and that the school will be opened on *Monday* the *tenth* inst.

Among the exercises taught here, will be the *English*, *Latin* and *Greek* languages, gramatically.—*Reading*, *Writing* and *Arithmetic* in all its branches; *Stenography*, *Geometry*, *Geography* and the use of the *Globes*, *Navigation*, *Surveying*, *&c.*

This institution was formerly under the care and direction of the *Reverend Andrew Hunter*, and the same attention to the *education* and *morals* of the youth, which under him so highly distinguished it, will be pursued with unremitting endeavors, by the present principal and duly attended to by the trustees.

The town of Woodbury is situated on an high and elevated spot: It is airy, pleasant, and remarkably healthy, and is but nine miles distant from the City of Philadelphia.

Parents, guardians and others, who are disposed to send their youth to this place, will find exceeding good, decent and comfortable boarding and lodging, and upon reasonable terms.

Further application may be made to the principal, or

John Sparks
Thomas Hendry
Franklin Davenport
Joshua L. Howell } Trustees.
John Blackwood
John Lawrence
Thomas Heston

ELISHA CLARK,

Secretary of the Board.

Woodbury, Dec 3 d1ot

EPHRAIM CLARK,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

Corner of Front and Market streets, Philadelphia,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

BY the different arrivals, a large supply of Clock and Watch makers and Silver Smiths Tools, files and materials,

CONSISTING OF

Rowling Mills, large and small Bench and Hand Vices, Turnbenches, Plyers, Sliding Tongs, Braces and Bitts, Grooving tools, Saws, Scratch brushes, Blow pipes, Screw and Draw plates, large and small Hammers, Clock dials, cast brass Bells, forged work and pinions, Emery, Rotten stone, Pumice stone, Borax, Spelter Solder, Brass, Steel and Iron wire, sheet Brass, main springs and glasses gold, gilt, and steel chains, seals and keys, &c. &c.

☞ Clocks and Watches carefully repaired

nov. 21 eodtf

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for the renewal of the following certificates of Six per Cents, funded debt—standing in the name of *Robert Wilson* of Calcutta in Bengal, Surgeon in the service of the honorable United Company of merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, which were lost from on board the Swallow-Packet, capt Kidd, from Falmouth to New-York.

Dolls. Cts.

No 10,444, Reg. office 14th Dec. 1793, one certificate for 1732 33

No 10,478, Reg. office 17th Dec. 1793, one certificate for 1959 50

Ellifton & John Perot.

nov 13 eod6w

WHEREAS the certificate of two shares of the Bank of the United States in the name of *Samuel Amory*, of London, banker, No. 3182, issued in lieu of 11593, 11594, were forwarded from London by the British packet Countess, of Leicester, capt. Dodd, bound for New-York, which packet was captured by the French, and the said certificate lost; and for the renewal of which, application is made at said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

Phila. Oct. 26, 1798. eo6w

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Assion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale;

Or to Lease for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

july 17 2awtf

Horses to Winter.

HORSES will be taken in to winter at PROSPECT HILL, at the 12 Mile Stone, on the Bristol road; they will be well fed with clover and timothy hay, well littered and cleaned, and will also have a large field to exercise themselves in when the weather is good.—Enquire of Mr. *William Bell*, merchant, Water street, or on the premises.

Nov. 7 wf tf

FOR SALE,

No. 7, SOUTH FOURTH-STREET,

1000 pieces Nankeens,
A Fox of Silks
20 Boxes powdered Sugar Candy of 133wt.
A parcel very fine Cassia.

C. HAIGHT.

dec 1 taw2w

FOR SALE,

By the Subscribers

200 Bolts Russia Duck,

50 pipes London particular bill Madeira Wine
1 pair nine pound Cannon
A few Bales Madras Handkerchiefs
4000lbs Fine Flota Indigo
23 Barrels Beef.

Willings & Francis.

Penn-street, } §
November 28 }

IMPORTED

In the last arrivals from Bremen, Hamburg and Amsterdam,

AND FOR SALE,

AT REASONABLE PRICES AND ON A LIBERAL CREDIT, BY

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, North Water street.

215 bales & boxes Ticklenburghs,
hempen linens and oznabrigs from 1/5 to 3/ per ell
70 do. bleached and brown hessians
40 do. brown rolls suitable for coffee bags
20 do. strong do. do. for cotton do.
30 chests platillas
3 do. dowlas
30 do. creas a la Morlaix
12 do. estopailles
15 do. Bielefield linen
90 do. patterbornes
45 do Brittanias
1 do. Holland canvass
1 do. Russia do.
3 do. Russia sheetings
1 do. ravens duck
2 do. Russia drillens
1 do. brown holland
2 do. Silesia rouans
1 do. Wahrendrop linen
1 do. Caraudoles
1 do. Flemish linens
1 do. cambricks and lawns
1 do diaper
12 do. stripes
18 do. checks
2 do. siamois
1 do. Arabia stripe
1 do. bunting for colors
1 packa. Madras handkerchiefs
1 do. Turkey yarn
6 bales empty bags
1 chest hair ribband
3 boxes tapes, assorted
2 do. bobbin, assorted
1 box threads & tapes
1 do. fine blue listados
5 chests men's slippers
3 do. bed ticks
2 casts hog's bristles
6 chests writing paper
4 do. quills
2 do. sealing-wax
3 packages oil-cloth
4 do. sail-twine
1 do. watches
14 pipes Port wine
92 cases claret
130 do fine long corked claret
1650 bushels fine salt
40 casks of roll brimstone
200 casks of naval stores.
50 logs prime mahogany
4 hhds. coffee mills
6 bundles German steel
10 chests of slates and pencils
A package of skates
A do. woolen caps, &c.
4 chests of Nurenberg toys
40 kegs of yellow ochre
3 hhds. Glue
8 barrels of Lentilles
5 chests of prime red cruft Holland cheese
30 kegs of pearl barley
60 boxes of capers
400 sides of upper and soal leather
300 boxes window glass
800 Demijohns
50 boxes glass tumblers assorted
2 hhds. pumice stone
1 box of mill saws
1 cask of cutlery
A quantity of stone jugs and pickling pots
A few ships anchors, &c.

november 12 tu&f6tf

To be Sold,

OR EXCHANGED,

For property in the City, or within Thirty miles of it,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

IN Tuscorora Valley, Mifflin county, containing about three hundred acres, the whole capable of cultivation. At present there is about 50 acres cleared, 20 of which is a rich bottom of Meadow Ground, enriched by a never failing stream, that has fall and water enough for all the purposes of a Country Mill. For further information apply at No. 68, Market street.

november 20 taw

FOR SALE,

Fifty Acres of Good Land,

LYING IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY,

State of New-Jersey,

TWENTY-FOUR acres of which are Woodland, the rest, Meadow. This land lies about half a mile from Timber-Creek, and two miles from the river Delaware, the county road passing through it, and the great road only two miles distant. For terms, apply to, PATRICK DOGHERTY,

Sign of the Rainbow, in Shippen, between Second and Third-streets.

dec 4 ¶tuth&s2w

ADVERTISEMENT.

TODD & MOTT,

Of the City of Philadelphia, Merchants, having assigned over their effects, real, personal, and mixed, to the subscribers for the benefit of all their Creditors—

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons who are indebted to the said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts to either of the assignees, in failure whereof legal measures will be taken for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged without delay.

John Waddington
John Rhodes } Assignees.
John Allen.

nov. 26 tu.th&satFr

ALL PERSONS

HAVING demands against the Estate of HENRY SCHAFFER, deceased, late of the City of Philadelphia, Master and Shopkeeper are requested to furnish their accounts properly authenticated and all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make speedy payment to

CASPAR W. HAINES,
FREDERICK GAUL, } *administrators.*

11th mo. 13 ¶2aw3w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the treasury of the United States for the renewal of the following certificates of six per cents. funded debts, standing in the name of *Jane Gabrielle Rigaud*, of Geneva, which were lost from on board the Swallow Packet, Capt. Kidd, from Falmouth to New-York.

Dolls.

No. 3195. Reg. office 19th May '95, 1 cert. for 1000
13,181. do. 14th do. do. 1 do. for 3500

Willings & Francis.

October 24. eod6w.

FOR SALE.

Rice, in whole and half Tierces.

Sherry, and Teneriffe } WINES.

Carolina and Georgia Indigo.

AND A PARCEL OF

Shipping Furs and Skins.

Apply to

N. & J. Frazier,

No. 96, So. Front Street.

november 13 3taw3w

MARSHAL'S SALES.

UNITED STATES, } ss.
Pennsylvania District, }

IN pursuance of a writ to me directed from the hon. Richard Peters, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in, and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchant's Coffee House, in the City of Philapelphia, on Saturday the 15th day of December instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, the armed French vessel the Jaloux, with her apparel, guns, and apurtenances, captured by the public armed ship the UNITED STATES, John Barry, Esquire, commander, in the said District Court condemned as forfeited.

WILLIAM NICHOLS Marshal.

Marshal's Office, Dec. 7, 1798.

UNITED STATES } ss
Pennsylvania District. }

IN Pursuance of a Writ to me directed from the honorable Richard Peters, esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Coffee-House in the City of Philadelphia, on Saturday the fifteenth day of December instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, the armed French vessel, Le Sanspareil, with her apparel, guns, and appurtenances, captured by the public armed ship, the UNITED STATES, John Barry, esq. Commander; and in the said District Court, condemned as forfeited.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, marshal.

Marshals Office }
December 7, 1798 }

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Of the City Dancing Assembly

ARE informed, that the First Assembly will be held on Thursday the 20th inst. at CELLERS HOTEL.

Thomas W. Francis — *James Gibson*
Thomas Ketland — *Jonathan Williams*
Mathew Pearce — *Stephen Kingston*
William Macpherson — *Samuel Murgatroyd*

December 11

FOR SALE,

To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty miles of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever

Several valuable building Lots,

In Philadelphia,

Enquire of William M. Biddle, no. 147, Chesnut-street.

nov 22 §

Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

INTENDING to decline their present Business, offer for sale, at reduced prices, a handsome assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. in lots to suit the purchasers.

John Green & Co.

No. 16, North Second street.

☞ Ironmongers

Will find the above Goods not unworty their attention.

nov 23 §

DOBBIN & ROBERTS,

TAYLORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Customers, and the Public in general, that they have removed from No. 114, Chesnut Street, to

No. 30, South Fourth Street;

Where orders in their line will be thankfully received and diligently attended to.

november 15 mw&f2w

French Language.

G. DUFIEF,

No. 63, SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL OPEN

His DAY and EVENING SCHOOL,

On Wednesday, the 14th Inst.

N. B.—Private Tuition attended to as usual and Translations from either Language into the other, performed with accuracy, secrecy, and dispatch.

nov. 10 ewtf

JOHN J. PARRY,

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,

HAS again opened at his usual Stand, No. 38, South Second street—where he has for Sale,

A VARIETY OF

Excellent Gold & Silver Watches,

AND A FEW

Eight Day Cclocks,

Which will be warranted to give satisfaction.

An assortment of

Gold, Steel and Gilt chains, Seals and Keys.

All kinds of Clock and Watch work done with particular attention as heretofore.

☞ An Apprentice wanted.

november 12 *m.w&f.3w.*

LARENCE SECKEL,

No. 155, *Market-Street.*

First quality London Particular Madeira, Port, Sherry and Lisbon } WINES.
Cognac Brandy, 1st to 4th proof.
Spirits.

By the Pipe, Hhd, Quarter-cask or Gallon.

dec 3 mw&f2w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED last night, a second time, from the Marine Camp, *David Luper*, a fifer.—He had when he went away, a plain blue jacket and vest, light-blue overalls, a round hat, which had been bound with yellow, and which he had ripped off in his first desertion, and a pair of new shoes. he is a Carpenter by trade, has grey eyes, sandy hair fallow complexion and a nitch in his upper lip His back is still sore from a flogging he got a few days ago He may be discovered by his fifeing, as he plays extremely well.

W. W. BURROWS Major Com. of the

October 17. Marine Corps.

The time of an Active

BLACK BOY,

WHO is about sixteen years old, and has five years to serve, to be disposed of. He is well acquainted with the business of a farm, and handy at cooking or waiting in the house. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

nov. 26 eo2w

WANTED,

A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, to take care of children, she must be well recommended as good temper, honesty, sobriety and cleanliness.—Enquire at No 258 Maket St.

Dec. 10, 3t.

Ready Furnished Apartments.

TO LET, READY FURNISHED,

A FRONT Parlour and four chambers, with the use of a Kitchen and Cellar, in a pleasant part of Arch street; enquire at the office of this Gazette.

N. B.—As the furniture is all new, it precludes any apprehension of contagion from the late prevailing fever,

december 12 co1jt

Bank of North Ameriea.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an Election for twelve Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 14th of January next, at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, Cash'r.

Dec 8. 1798. dtEl

IMPORTED,

In the Ships Active and Liberty, from HAMBURGH.

Ticklenburghs,
Oznabrigs,
White Platillas
Brown Silesias
Bretagnes
Hessian Rolls
Brown Russia Sheetings
German Lindseys,
Bed Ticks, *&c.*

For Sale by

GEORGE PENNOCK.

no. 103 Market-street.

nov 20 §

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of William Beauchamp, lately deceased, are desired to make immediate payment and those who have any claims against said Estate to produce their accounts properly attested to

Saml. Price, executor.

nov 20 d1m

BEEF,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

And fit for India voyages.—For Sale By

WILLIAM SHEAFF,

No. 168, High Street.

nov. 23 dtf

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,

Belfast Canvass, No. 1, to 7,

On moderate terms for Cash or a short credit.

James Lyle,

South Seventh-street, near Chesnut.

nov 16 §

Forty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED,

From a Detachment of Men under my command, at Camp West Schuylkill, viz.

October 29.

GEORGE KELLER, 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, dark hair and complexion, born in Holland, no Trade, speaks broken English and very talkative, has a dimple in his chin.

November 6. John Murphy, 27 years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches in height, grey eyes, dark hair and complexion, born in Ireland, city of Dublin, by trade a Hozier.

Jacob Iden, 34 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, sandy hair, fresh complexion, born in New-England, state of Connecticut, a repeated deserter, by trade a Blacksmith.

November 7. William Collins, 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, sandy hair, fresh complexion, grey eyes, born in Ireland, county of Wexford, by trade a Gardner, has worked for some time about Philadelphia, he is very fond to hear himself Sing.

All the above deserters are very much addicted to liquor, and will take other people's property if in their power, are artificially marked on their backs, had on, when they went away, their regimental clothing. Whosoever apprehends said deserters, shall receive forty dollars reward, or ten dollars for each, with all reasonable expences, by applying to me as above,

EDWARD MILLER, captain

2d regiment of Infantry commanding.

nov 10 §

BALLAST.

A QUANTITY to be disposed of, if applied for immediately, on board the Ship Louisa, lying MR. HUMPHREY'S Ship Yard.

november 10. §

ALL PERSONS having any legal demands against the estate of *William Parkins*, deceased, late of the city of Philadelphia, Tavern keeper, are requested to furnish their accounts properly authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber in Philadelphia.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH Admin.

October 31st, 1798.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:

BE IT REMEMBERED,

(L S) THAT on the twelfth day of August, in the twenty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, Benjamin Smith Barton, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author in the words following to wit:

"New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and "Nations of America—By Benjamin Smith Bar-"ton, M. D. Correspondent Member of the Socie-"ty of the Antiquaries of Scotland, Member of "the American Philosophical Society, Fellow of "the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of "Boston, Correspondidg Member of the Massa-"chusetts Historical Society, and Professor of "Materia Medica, Natural History and Botany "in the University of Pennsylvania."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk, Dist. of Penn'

November 2, 1798.

A Young Man,

WHO writes a good hand, understands accounts and can be well recommended, wants a Situation as Clerk or Assistant in a Wholesale Store, or Counting-house. Application to be made at this Office.

nov 14 §

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN A. SHAEFFER, of Philadelphia, who has for a few years past been in the southern States, has had the effrontery to draw several Bills of Exchange on Timothy Pickering, Esq. Secretary of State, and myself, and by that means has defrauded a number of persons of their money, deceiving them by an exhibition of letters and papers with the names affixed of divers public characters and reputable merchants highly recommendatory of said Shaeffer; to one of these papers I find my name subscribed, but I do not know the man; these are villainous forgeries! To prevent further imposition, I have to request the printers of Newspapers in the United States to publish this for the benefit of their fellow-citizens. SAMUEL MEREDITH,

Treasurer of the United States.

Trenton, New-Jersey, }
October 24, 1798. }